

FLOWER-DECKED COSTUMES.

GARLANDS AND SPRAYS ON THE EVENING FROCKS.

Pretty Costumes Worn Out With Artificial Flowers—Fringes of Ribbons and Violets Very Effective—The New Floral Corsets Sprays and Garlands.

Artificial flowers have played an important part in the decorating of evening gowns this season, and have played it with distinct success. French dressmakers have used the dainty blossoms lavishly and in a multitude of ways, in sprays, in lattice work, in stiff little pompadour bunches, in trailing garlands, in fringes, in appliques, in any and every way that the fertile French fancy could devise—and American dressmakers have followed the lead.

But the clever girl who wants to freshen a frock that she has worn too often, need not wait for the assistance of an expensive dressmaker. If she has taste and deft fingers she can change her old bodice miraculously with the help of carefully selected blossoms and a little time and patience.

There is a group of décolleté bodices to each of which a distinctive note is given,

with pink rose petals, in varying sizes, but each holding a dewdrop brilliant.

All sorts and conditions of floral corsets, sprays and ornaments are in vogue, many of the bunches of flowers having a shower of tiny buds or blossoms dangling from them by narrow ribbons. Shower bouquets are used also to finish the girdle. Garlands, tiny bunches of flowers, if all fringes, bead skirt sashes. Blossoms are sewn on the



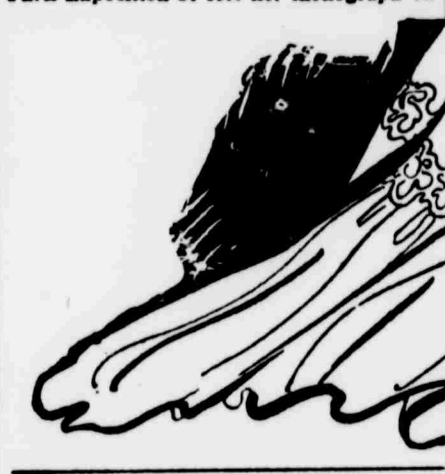
gown, in wreaths encircling lace medallions.

The use of artificial flowers does not stop with the frock. Wreaths and garlands of small blossoms are the most popular hair ornaments and single blossoms or clusters are tucked in among waving locks. A recent fad is flowers, even to the dainty slippers, single blossoms or little flower knots being used in place of buckles or bows.

WHAT COLLEGE WOMEN DO.

Some Percentages of Those Who Marry and Those Who Teach.

To answer accurately such questions as do college women marry? and how many college women teach? is practically impossible. Complete statistics are not easily obtainable, but some of the results from such as are gathered are interesting reading. When President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr College prepared for the Paris Exposition of 1900 her monograph on



by an original use of flowers, yet none of them is complicated enough to tax ordinary ingenuity.

The two illustrations of the possibilities in flower fringes are simple enough to be carried out by any one who has a modicum of artistic taste. In one instance, the fringe is long and irregular and is made of narrow, double-faced pink satin ribbons to which tiny pink roses are fastened, while thickly clustered pink roses form a heading for the fringe and edge the décolletage.

For the other fringe, shallow violets were used, and were not allowed to fall far below the heading. This heading, instead of being formed of flowers, was made of satin ribbons shading from white to deepest violet and braided together, the



ribbons and flower fringe coming out from beneath the heavy braiding.

Any other flowers may be used for such fringes, though the very small roses and the violets lend themselves particularly well to the effect. Buttercups, pink-tipped English daisies and a long list of other flowers may be pressed into service and almost any color scheme desired may be carried out.

Roses are to the fore again in the trimming which is adjusted in deep pointed garlands over a simple shirred bodice of white chiffon. The roses are the wide open tea roses this time and are fastened with a few of their leaves and stems upon a white satin ribbon that keeps them in place.

One loop of roses falls off the shoulder and over the arm. One falls on either side of the bodice front and there are three

of twins, looked almost as disappointed and pained as the father himself.

"John, if we belonged to the Rastafarian or Hindustani we would kill one of these little strangers," said an antiquary, smiling faintly. "If we were Ainos, we would kill one, too. The world over, John, twins are regarded as a misfortune. In Africa, that but where twins are born is looked on as a calamity. They are not to be given to the world. They are compelled to live a wild and lonely life. On the island of Bali, near Java, the birth of twins in a family means the forced departure of the family to the seashore for six months.

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WAIL ABOUT CHILD PARTIES.

BERLIN INNUENDUES THAT WE ARE CORRUPTING YOUTH.

Young Folks Are Drinking Wine and Too Much of It, and Overdressing and Spending Their Elders' Money on Extravagance Here.

Adolescence on both sides of the Atlantic is quaking in its boots just now, so to speak, pending the discussion of the momentous question whether children's parties, or at least the fashionable varieties of them,

Two or three parties a winter were quite a dissipation in those days. Children's cotillions, now the least of features of the evening schedule, were then quite unknown, and so were the formal luncheon parties, which I am convinced every healthy child upon more as a pleasure.

In those days invitations were sent very informally by the mother of the child to the mothers of the children asked. Of course, as most people know, all that has been changed. Almost from the cradle the children have their own supply of stationery, and invitations, which others must write, always go out in the children's name. From a variety of reasons, however, the round of parties begins, life to the children of the rich in this city and elsewhere resolves itself into a succession of formal entertainments, and the children, in the morning, as they grow older, are a few losses.

The mania of the age, it seems to me, is to entertain children. They must have two or three parties a week, and during the holidays two or three a day, to satisfy their elders, and nine out of ten of them must be cotillions. Formality and fuss and feathers is now the keynote of them all.

There are no simple parties in these days. The smallest hostess is burdened with the care of properly receiving her guests and of behaving as nearly like mamma on shrill occasions as possible. No child is to be subjected to formality. Little boys are supposed to deport themselves like miniature men and they do try hard at it even if they don't succeed very well.

Children's attire has reached the top notch of elegance and very tiny girls are nearly as well dressed as their companions. My own little grandchild of six screamed and kicked the other day when being dressed for a party, because she was a normal supply, over a slip of dress, which is all of lace. The party, I learned, was not of the first consequence, hence the second best party dress was pressed into service.

Then I had to look upon a child as a settled thing that every child must go home loaded down with pretty favors, and when the expected doesn't happen, as occasionally occurs, the child is left with the disappointed ones when they get out of hearing of their hostess, are a revelation of how truly unkind the New York child really is getting to be.

Personally, I think it is high time to draw the line somewhere in the sumptuousness and formality of parties for little young children, and I wish some of the American clergymen would follow the example of the German priests and ministers and give some good advice on the subject from the pulpit.

HARD ON THE SALVATION LASSIE.

The Trials of Selling "War Crys," and They're Not Greatest in the Slums.

"It's hard work selling the Crys," said the young Salvation Army lassie, "but I rather go into a gin shop in the slums and sell Crys than work in the fine uptown bars. The toughs will swear at us, but the gentlemen who won't, they are so scornful and contemptuous in their manner that it's a trial to speak to them."

Next I lie down flat on your back. Keep this position for a moment and then rise to a standing position, observing the movement by the hand and foot. It is well to use the hands alternately, and frequently do the exercise with both hands grasping the chair. This makes the exercise more difficult and more effective. Only after it has been thoroughly mastered.

As this exercise brings the entire body to rest, it steadies the muscles generally, gives mobility and reduces fat wherever found, especially in the abdominal region. It does away with the drooping shoulders usually seen in fat men, and corrects erect carriage of shoulders and head. The less are also strengthened and rendered more normal in proportion.

Exercise III—Get down on the knees, holding the upper portion of the body erect, as in the correct standing position. For the first time, throw the hips forward and lean back that portion of the body above the hips, both as far as possible. Be sure to throw the head back.

Exercise IV—Lie flat on the floor on the abdomen with arms folded under the chin and the tips of the toes touching the floor. Supporting the body on the tips of the toes and the arms and chest, raise the hips as far as possible, and then the head and shoulders, holding the position, raise up first one leg and then the other as high as possible. Be sure not to bend the knees in rising.

Exercise V—Stretch the legs comfortably apart, bend the knees, assume a sitting position as much as possible, then lean forward, side by side, in line with the knees. This loosens up the muscles of the back and the sides of the abdomen and prevents irregularities of digestion and assimilation.

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Exercise XIII—Stretch the legs comfortably apart, bend the knees, assume a sitting position as much as possible, then lean forward, side by side, in line with the knees. This loosens up the muscles of the back and the sides of the abdomen and prevents irregularities of digestion and assimilation.

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EXERCISES FOR FAT PEOPLE.

PHYSICAL CULTURE TO BURN AWAY SUPERFLUOUS FLESH.

Deep Breathing an Important Element in the Process—Exercises From a Little Work Twice a Day—Exercises Recommended by an Expert.

Many methods of getting rid of fat are constantly practiced, but the only one sure and safe way to burn it up. That, at least, is the opinion of Prof. Anthony Barker. And this can be done in only one way—by means of strenuous physical culture movements especially devised for men and women burdened with superfluous flesh.

To put it succinctly, physical culture, if conscientiously persisted in, will restore any body afflicted with fat to good general health. It will do this by simply burning up the fat.

The first and most important thing in burning up fat is to avail oneself of plenty of fuel—oxygen. This means deep and strong breathing at all times, and especially when performing the exercises.

To this end the exercises must be executed rapidly and without rest, and the patient must remember constantly to breathe more deeply and more strongly. The fat man must never hold his breath, and the windows of the room in which the exercises are being taken must be kept wide open.

It is also highly important that the fat man (or woman) while exercising should wear much clothing—two suits of underclothes, a thick sweater, woolen socks and loose shoes, woolen gloves and a woolen shawl or heavy bath towel around the neck. All this covering absorbs the perspiration as soon as it exudes and keeps it from drying on the skin and hindering further sweating by checking up the pores.

Exercise I—Excellent for reducing the abdomen. This exercise also takes away superfluous flesh all along the back and the front part of the body, develops the chest, and in a very short while materially expands the chest.

In all the exercises, first gain the correct standing position. Then, holding something heavy in the hands, spread the legs well apart, and above the arms as far back as possible, as in the standing position, inhale all the while. When the lungs are full, begin to descend to the original position and exhale at the same time.

Exercise II—Grasp the back of a light-weight chair in one hand and hold it at arm's length above the head. Keeping the chair continually in this position and eyes on it, kneel on one knee and then on the floor. Sit down sideways on the floor, assisting with the disengaged hand if necessary.

Next lie down flat on your back. Keep this position for a moment and then rise to a standing position, observing the movement by the hand and foot. It is well to use the hands alternately, and frequently do the exercise with both hands grasping the chair. This makes the exercise more difficult and more effective. Only after it has been thoroughly mastered.

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Coiffures of Beauty

Are those of my own action which have set the style for women of fashion. The

LOVER'S KNOT

is one of my latest coiffures, and is especially designed for dressing the back hair in the new style. It is made of two strands of natural wavy hair, made special, and to matter how little hair you may have you can arrange most becomingly a low hair dress with perfect ease.

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Hair Dressing, Shampooing and the Coloring of Hair to any desired shade done quickly and satisfactorily.

Hair Ornaments, such as Wreaths, Laces and particularly articles of jewelry, tortoise and Amber Shell, which are unequalled.

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